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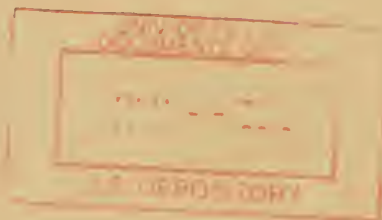
In Cooperation With

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY
Agricultural Experiment Station

4-H CLUB WORK IN WEST VIRGINIA

A Preliminary Report

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4-H CLUB WORK IN WEST VIRGINIA

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Introduction

Since the passage of the Agricultural Extension Act in 1914, boys and girls' 4-H Club work has developed rapidly among farming communities the country over, and has become a substantial part of the agricultural extension activities in many States. This report deals in a brief way with a study of the 4-H club work in West Virginia from the sociological point of view. The data were gathered from 1927 to 1928 inclusive. Most of the facts were obtained through personal interviews in the field. The questions, so far as possible, were made to deal with objective data rather than with personal or group opinions. Tabular presentation of data appears together at the end of the text.

Scope of the Report

This report includes:

1. An analysis of the structure, functions, and influences of 341 clubs in 39 counties.
2. A study of farm boys of 4-H club age (10 to 18) who are not club members.
3. An account of what 39 county supervisors of club work think are the chief problems, values, and obstacles in 4-H work.
4. A case-study of a county in which 4-H work once flourished, later greatly declined, and is now at a standstill.
5. A case-study of a county in which 4-H work has made a steady progress from its inception to the present time.
6. A case-study of one 4-H club which is in some respects outstanding, in other respects average or below.
7. A specific statement about 4-H club work by an intelligent farm woman who has six children who have been active in the work. This statement was based on definite questions and throws some light on parental attitudes toward 4-H activities.

8. A detailed analysis of the effects of 4-H club experience in the socializing of personal character.

9. Diary notes on a regional 4-H club leaders' conference. The discussions at this conference reveal 4-H aims and standards at their best.

10. Outline of the strong points and weak points of the 4-H club work at present.

An Analysis of 341 4-H Clubs in 39 Counties

For an analysis of certain significant sociological facts a random sample of 341 of the 828 clubs in the State during 1927-28 was taken. The median enrollment in these 341 clubs was 13, the average enrollment 15.5. The total 4-H enrollment in the State during 1927-28 was, 13,328, an average of 16.1 per club. Practically all of the information used in the analysis was obtained directly from club leaders or older boys or girls who were members of the clubs studied.

Seventy-one per cent of the clubs in the sample were in neighborhoods where general farming was the chief occupation. Four-H club work has had only slight success in mining communities for at least three reasons: The 4-H projects, especially for boys, are designed for farms; the mining population is so mobile as to make it extremely difficult to retain even a moderately permanent club membership; nearly all county supervisors of 4-H work consider their chief job to be with the farm boys and girls. Only two counties, Kanawha and Fayette, enrolled any considerable number of boys and girls from mining families.

In an endeavor to determine how many competing (or cooperating) groups of young people of club age were found in the respective club neighborhoods, it was found that substantially more than one-half of the clubs studied were in neighborhoods that had no other organized group of young people.

One of the greatest problems of 4-H work in West Virginia is that so many clubs lead a flickering existence and then die. It was found that 42.2 per cent of all clubs studied were only in their first or second year, and 62.7 per cent of the clubs were in neighborhoods that never had had a club. Undue effort on the part of county supervisors and local leaders is spent in organizing new clubs and not enough time and effort are spent in carefully selecting the neighborhood in which a club is to be started and then intelligently and persistently fostering this club through a series of years. About one in five of the clubs organized dies within a relatively short time, perhaps because adolescent groups change rapidly in personnel make-up.

The median age of the clubs studied was 2.7 years; the median number of leaders, 1.1. On the average, the length of service for a club leader is between two and two and one-half years.

The great majority of the 64 clubs that had enrollments of more than 20 were found in villages or even larger towns. Four county-seat towns, one with a population of 25,000, are found in this group. There

is a tendency for the 4-H clubs in towns to suffer in vitality and interest because their members are active in other groups and because the recreational or play element is more likely to be overemphasized in these clubs than in those found in the open country.

About three-fourths of all the club leaders are school teachers. This situation has its advantages in that practically all club members are school pupils; its disadvantages are discussed later. Apparently it would be desirable to enlist the services as club leaders of a larger number of intelligent farm men and women, especially those who have themselves had successful experience in 4-H work. Nearly two-thirds of the club leaders have never had experience as rank-and-file club members. This is to be expected on account of the recency of the 4-H movement and the rather mature age of a large proportion of rural teachers in West Virginia, especially the men teachers.

Slightly more than seventy per cent of the clubs hold their regular meetings once a month. Nearly all clubs have one or more special meetings during the year. Such meetings usually partake of the nature of picnics or hikes, or they are intended to expedite project completions. The typical club meeting consists of three parts: Opening service, consisting of club songs, other music, and devotions; business, with the chairman presiding, assisted by the adult leader; and recreation with games, and stunts.

Nearly seventy per cent of the clubs receive adequate supervision, so far as frequency of visits by county workers is concerned.

At least one county has its club work so well organized and conveniently located that every club, weak and strong, near and distant, is regularly visited by either the county agent or the home demonstration agent.

A well-planned and well-executed activity for adolescent youth (like the 4-H program) is a vital formative influence in the development of boys or girls who actively participate in the program, yet nearly one-third of the clubs are without their regular leader during the summer period, when project completion work and recreational activities are or should be at their height. In a relatively small number of cases special club agents are obtained for summer supervision. Later this lack of summer supervision in a large number of clubs is pointed out as one of the weaknesses in the program but the situation is not so untoward as might be expected when one considers that 249 of the club leaders were teachers and that only 100 of the leaders did not remain in the community during the summer.

Making a liberal allowance for the clubs taken care of by the special agents during the summer, about 200 of the 945 clubs (1928-29) were without satisfactory summer supervision. Perhaps there is no one point in the whole range of club activities where a relatively small amount of money would go so far in raising standards of achievement as would the money necessary for at least a part-time 4-H club agent in every county of the State during the three summer months.

Tabular items 13 to 16 inclusive present a brief analysis of the intellectual, financial, and social (or community) status of 4-H club families. These tables show a high degree of relationship between club membership and the following factors: (1) more-than-average intellectual interests of the families from which club members come; (2) above-average capacity of club members' families as community leaders; (3) education of parents; and (4) financial prosperity of parents.

The lowest degree of relationship in these four pairs of factors is found in the relation between club membership and education of parents. In 36.1 per cent of the club neighborhoods there is no recognizable difference between parents of club members and parents of nonmembers in the matter of formal education. Perhaps the chief explanation lies in the fact that until the last 15 or 20 years, opportunity for education in many parts of rural West Virginia has been extremely limited.

In only 3.8 per cent of the club neighborhoods was the attitude of parents found unanimously favorable toward club work but practically no active opposition or hostility was noted anywhere. In the very few cases of outright opposition the reasons given were generally related to the parents' idea that club work was a fad, taking time or money that should be spent at real work. The increasingly frequent demonstrations of the money value of club work, especially in livestock and crops, are removing nearly all the opposition to club work.

In only a few instances do club leaders consciously attempt to transform parental indifference into whole-hearted support. Nearly all clubs invite parents to their programs at least once a year. Other devices could be used to accomplish this much-to-be-desired end of intelligent, general, and enthusiastic cooperation of the parents in support of the 4-H aims, ideals, and activities.

Considerable progress has been made in a few counties in securing some financial support and friendly sponsoring of 4-H work, but a reasonable goal in this respect seems far in the future.

From the viewpoint of value to the community, interest to themselves, and encouragement toward developing boys and girls, there seems to be no more promising and fruitful project for civic clubs and women's clubs than the intelligent fostering of 4-H work.

In some cases, such as the influence of improved methods taught in club work, the effect upon parents by their children who are in club work is unmistakable and considerable; there is no other ascertainable factor at work to produce the particular effect. For instance, definite improvements in sheep and dairy cattle breeding and in potato growing are traceable to the effects of 4-H work in certain sections of the State.

Because of the significance of the factor covered in tabular item 19 it was attempted to analyze this supposed effect of 4-H work. One intelli-

gent farm woman assured the field worker that she had learned many valuable methods in the canning of fruits and vegetables from her daughters, who had learned methods from their 4-H canning project.

If the data given in tabular item 19 are somewhere near accurate, it seems that in about 71.3 per cent of the clubs this process to bring about better farming and farm homemaking has been going on to some extent. In 101 of the 341 clubs it is estimated that 25 per cent or more of the 4-H members have thus definitely influenced their parents.

In 27.3 per cent of the clubs studied there was evidence of some influence by club members upon their parents in the matter of keeping accounts of receipts and expenditures. This was true most frequently of potato and livestock projects.

Close connection was found between club membership and enrollment in some public schools. Practically all club members were school pupils; the 47 clubs that had less than 100 per cent of their members enrolled as school pupils had only a very few such members in each case. The usual number of boys or girls in any one club who were not attending school was one or two. In practically all cases the club members who were not school pupils at the time the club was studied had recently been in school and were merely retaining their club membership a year or so until the rest of their fellows left school.

On the other hand, 65.9 per cent of the clubs enrolled fewer than one-half of the boys and girls of club age in the respective schools where the clubs were organized. Slightly more than twenty-two per cent of the clubs had fewer than one-fifth of the boys and girls who were eligible for club membership. Parental indifference and cost of project materials were the chief reasons why boys and girls did not join clubs. In a few isolated cases the club seemed to have been deliberately kept an exclusive group for children of certain families or of a selected circle. One county agent mentioned this tendency among some of his clubs as a real problem.

In about nine-tenths of all the clubs studied the club leaders seemed definitely convinced that the club program was more attractive to the brighter boys and girls.

Possibly there should be an associate membership, without full privileges, for those boys and girls who are willing to do their part with projects and to cooperate in all club group activities, but are unable to complete all the requirements for full-fledged membership. The present movement in West Virginia to have "standard" or "honor" clubs; to give special recognition to clubs with almost a perfect score in project completion, is a step in the right direction. The real leadership-training phase of 4-H work should not be diluted or weakened in order to allow relative weaklings to call themselves full-fledged 4-H members.

In 75.1 per cent of the clubs there were evidences that non-club members did better school work because of the presence of a club in their school, even though they did not belong to the club themselves. The spirit of

emulation and effect of personal example are especially strong among adolescent boys and girls. This favorable effect of the presence of a club is perhaps one chief reason why progressive teachers who are ambitious for their pupils are willing to undertake the supervision of a 4-H club in their school.

In the matter of contributing toward higher standards of conduct, it seems that 4-H club influence scores even higher than toward stimulation to better study. While 75.1 per cent of the clubs had the latter influence, 88 per cent exerted the former.

The connection between standards of personal and social conduct above the average on the one hand and 4-H club experience on the other hand, seems to be definitely traceable although intangible. Both by precept and by example the 4-H program emphasizes clearly and strongly the value of wholesome moral character. It is similar in this respect to the program of the Boy Scouts, Camp-Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, and Girl Reserves.

Nearly 75 per cent of the clubs showed evidence that their members remained in school for more years than did non-club members in the same school. Probably this was only partly due to their club experience; their greater native mentality, greater encouragement by parents, and greater financial prosperity of parents would all tend in this direction. Personal testimony of former club members as well as the fact that a vital part of club experience is educational, seem to make it certain that one factor in causing club members to continue their formal education longer than do non-club members is the factor of ambition and stimulus toward all-round, complete personal development which they received from their 4-H club experience.

Practically all the clubs revealed distinct leadership qualities in playing and recreation at school. The training which club members receive in the matter of recreation at county and State camps as well as in their home club meetings is apparently one of the most valuable contributions of the whole 4-H program to personal and community advancement. Inasmuch as most rural communities are decidedly lacking in adequate group recreation, it is especially fortunate that the 4-H clubs emphasize this aspect of their work. Some typical games used by 4-H leaders are briefly described later in the diary notes.

Encouragement of good reading habits was found in 88.3 per cent of the clubs. In the great majority of cases active interest was secured in completing the requirements of the regular pupils' reading-circle books, which compose a standard part of the extra-curricular activities of West Virginia elementary schools. In a considerable number of cases, the reading of club members went beyond these requirements and included five to ten books of excellent fiction as well as biography, poetry, and history. Resourceful club leaders were found who occasionally devoted most of a regular meeting to reports and discussion of books read by members of the club.

In a large number of the farm homes good books are a luxury, and some of the brighter 4-H boys and girls are almost pathetically eager and hungry

for good books to read. The owning and circulating among its members of even a few wholesome books is a real boon to many a club and to the homes of the members. Not many clubs have as yet accumulated sufficient funds to undertake to furnish community library facilities. The fact that even 28.4 per cent of the clubs studied are doing something in the way of providing books for the community speaks well for their ability to sense community needs in this respect.

The fact that 86.8 per cent of the clubs seemed to exert an influence in the direction of new ideas and practices indicates that the stimulus of friendly attitudes toward new and improved ways of doing things has been set to work by many of the clubs.

The 341 clubs had a wide variety of social activities, ranging from hikes, picnics, box suppers, and socials to money-making affairs and dramatics.

Clubs that had no members in camp one year may have been represented in previous years. About thirty-five per cent of the clubs had no representative at any county camp in 1927, chiefly because of distance from the camp, pressure of farm work at home, and lack of money. In a few cases there was no county camp in the county. On the other hand, nearly one-half of the clubs had three or more members at camp that year.

The State camp at Jackson's Mill although nearly in the geographic and population center of the State, is yet quite distant from the majority of the clubs in the State. Time, money, and an outstanding achievement record at home are necessary for the privilege of attending the State Camp. Fifty-nine of the 341 clubs were represented by one member at Jackson's Mill in 1927 and 59 other clubs by more than one. More than two-fifths of the clubs had honors or prizes to report for 1926-27.

A wide variety of prizes and honors, many of them of a substantial character, are available to West Virginia 4-H boys and girls. Cash prizes at State and county fairs, scholarships donated by railroad companies or farm women's clubs, prizes by fruit-jar and other manufacturing concerns, are among the material rewards offered for real achievements in 4-H work.

For boys carrying livestock projects, the honor of participation in a judging team at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago is one of the most valued of the prizes.

Members in 68.3 per cent of the clubs carried bank accounts. The practice of keeping careful records of costs and profits bears further fruit in helping to develop the habit of saving and of doing business through the banks. It is fair to assume that by their experience in buying materials, in keeping an account of quantities and values of feed used, and in buying cloth or eggs, the 4-H boys and girls who have bank accounts have found their club work a real factor in the development of thrift and of business-like attitudes and practices.

In 81.2 per cent of the clubs some contribution toward the informal social life of the neighborhood was found. In 89.5 per cent of the cases,

4-H members were more active in the social and recreational life of the community than were other young people of the same age. Community singing, dramatics, or demonstrations of some phase of club work often add zest and interest to these informal aspects of rural social life, and make the adults more intelligent as to the nature and merits of club work. Naturally the more socially minded young people are drawn into the club work and the club gives outlet and guidance to their potential sociability.

Nearly 90 per cent of these club neighborhoods reported that their 4-H young people are more active and helpful in Church, Sunday School, and young people's societies than are the other young people. This probably is a result of the emphasis upon the religious element in the 4-H program.

Interest in beautification projects, as demonstrated by nearly three-fourths of the clubs studied, does not always mean actual work, but at least it is a step in the right direction. The 4-H influence here comes from the general favorable attitude of all effective club leaders toward the practice of cleanliness and neatness about the home, the school, and church grounds, and, in a few cases, the community highways. It is not unusual for a 4-H club to assume the responsibility of cleaning the school yard, cutting weeds around the church building, or setting out trees and shrubbery on the school grounds. There is an increasing number of boys and girls who carry home beautification projects, from which they receive intelligent guidance as to how to improve their everyday surroundings.

Inasmuch as the 4-H program is maintained by the State and Federal governments for the express purpose of promoting more intelligent agriculture and farm home-making, it would fall short of its purpose if it did not help the boy and girl members to put as much as possible of their education and knowledge into daily practice. This reasonable goal of 4-H work is, to a considerable extent, actually achieved.

Large community enterprises in rural communities are few; that is one reason why only 2.3 per cent of the clubs have achievements of this kind to their credit. Only in rare instances do club members have the age, experience, and leadership capacity to enable them to take a leading part among the adult tax-paying members of the community.

The improvements in community life mentioned in the cases of 249 of the 341 clubs ranged from material improvements such as a new high school building to intangible factors such as better relationships between adults and young people or between town and country people. Most of the 92 club neighborhoods where no such improvements was in evidence were those neighborhoods in which club work was of very recent origin.

A County Study of 557 Boys of Club Age Who Are Not in School

Dr. C. B. Smith, in charge of cooperative extension work in the United States Department of Agriculture, in regard to this study of 4-H work in West Virginia requested that the plan of study include:

(1) Ascertaining in one or more counties, the number of rural boys between the ages of 10 and 18 not in any school, with their respective ages.

(2) The present occupation of such boys; or how they are spending their time.

(3) The reasons why such boys are not in school.

As a result, personal interviews were held with teachers, former schoolmates, and brothers and sisters of such boys.

Monongalia County, a representative farming and mining county in north central West Virginia, was selected. With the exception of the city of Morgantown, practically all the people of the county live under rural or semi-rural conditions. Three small incorporated villages, but none of the schools of the city of Morgantown, are included.

The county is probably above the average so far as the development of 4-H club work is concerned. The farm people have had the leadership of a competent county agent and home demonstration agent for several years, and the State university is situated at Morgantown.

The fact that Morgan District, in which Morgantown is located, has twelve 4-H clubs in its 22 rural schools, and Clinton District, one of the isolated agricultural sections has only three clubs in its 22 rural schools, suggests that proximity to the county seat and the presence of a hard-road system are significant factors in determining the extent of 4-H club development. This situation prevails rather generally over the State.

The 147 country schools in the 39 counties vary in size from one room to three or more. The 43 schools with two rooms or more are found mostly in neighborhoods in which the population is partly mining and partly agricultural. The 104 one-room country schools have eighteen 4-H clubs, and 82 per cent of the distinctly farming neighborhoods of the county are without any 4-H program.

Of the 43 schools having two or more rooms, 17 schools, or 39.5 per cent have 4-H clubs, as compared with 18 per cent of the 104 one-room schools. The larger schools are nearly always on or near hard roads.

The three magisterial districts lying nearest Morgantown (the county seat) and having the best hard-road system, had an average of one club to three schools. The school enrollment in these three districts averaged 29. The four magisterial districts lying farthest from Morgantown, having the poorest roads and an average school enrollment of 20, had an average of one club to six schools.

The 4-H program is valuable in the larger schools but it is still more valuable and more urgently needed in the one-room school neighborhoods. These more isolated neighborhoods usually have only slightly developed group activities of any worthwhile kind.

Small school enrollments are handicaps to effective 4-H club organization. It is possible to have a club of five members, but eight, ten or twelve members are necessary to a vitally functioning group. Many of the

one-room schools do not have enough boys and girls of club age (10 to 18 years) to encourage the organization of a club. A school enrollment of 20 or more is usually necessary to include enough older boys and girls to make an active club.

The average school enrollment in the four magisterial districts of the county having the most purely farming population was 20, with a considerable number lower than 20. In the other three districts the average school enrollments was 29. Small enrollment in a large number of the schools in distinctly farming neighborhoods was regarded as an additional factor tending to determine the extent and quality of club work in this county.

An illustration of how rural migration sometimes affects 4-H club work is found in the following note of the field worker concerning a certain school visited. "There was a 4-H club here, but it ceased to exist when the chief families moved away two years ago." In the farm neighborhood the moving away of a few families is often fatal to the neighborhood organizations.

None of the six schools for negro children in the county has a 4-H club.

Most boys leave school at about 15 years of age and beyond. The rather sharp increase in the number of those dropping out at 16 years, as compared with those leaving at 15 years of age, is explained partly by the fact that the West Virginia law allows boys to work in coal mines at 16 years. About twenty-four per cent of all the 557 boys were actually working in coal mines when the survey was made. The 4-H program is not designed especially for coal miners and naturally the boys who left school to work in the mines would be inclined to drop their 4-H club membership at the same time.

The two leading causes given for leaving school were lack of interest in school work on the part of the boy, and economic necessity. One should probably not interpret this to mean that 140 boys were compelled to leave school to prevent actual suffering in their families; it means, in most cases, that the standard of living of farm families in this county is slowly rising and that the older boys of the larger families wished to help maintain this rising standard when they reached the point where they could make tangible contributions to the family income.

Ninety per cent or more of the boys of 4-H club age who have left school are not enrolled in 4-H club work. Although 155 boys lived near enough to a club to make membership possible, only 16 of these availed themselves of the opportunity.

About 80 per cent of the fathers of the 557 boys earn their living entirely or chiefly by farming. Tabular item 47 shows that only 111 of the boys, or 19.9 per cent, are following that occupation.

Only one-fifth of the boys in farm families are following their

fathers' occupation. No doubt this fact is a large causal factor in the low percentage of older boys out of school who are doing 4-H club work. The whole 4-H program is organized primarily for boys and girls whose families make their living in agriculture. When an older boy leaves that occupation his chief incentive to 4-H club work is gone.

In the more purely agricultural counties the percentage of boys and girls who stay in club work for a short time after they leave school is higher than it is in Monongalia. In the large number of counties, however, where the occupations of farming and mining are much intermingled, much the same conditions prevail as in Monongalia County.

A Case-Study of a County in Which 4-H Club Work Has Gone Steadily Forward.

Four-H club work in Barbour County had its origin in corn clubs; the first was organized in 1911 with a membership of five boys. In 1912 the clubs were conducted by the teachers under the direction of the county superintendent of schools. The total membership was 300; of these 47 per cent exhibited at the fair. These clubs were intended to give the farm boys and girls something of their own and to give them recognition as owners and operators.

During the early years of club work in the county, communities held local fairs in which the boys and girls held the most prominent part. Local citizens contributed money and articles for prizes and thus stimulated and maintained the interest of the boys and girls, but Valley District was the only one to continue this practice for any length of time.

With the help of its first county agent, Barbour County in 1915 ranked fifth in the State in club membership, with an enrollment of 204 in about eight clubs. Six boys received prizes which entitled them to attend the Prize Winners' Course at Morgantown in January, 1916. All were from the Kerr Club. Four received prizes on exhibits or on judging.

In 1917 more than 100 boys and girls in six clubs carried on pig corn, potato, or poultry projects. The first girls' club in the county that was associated with the Extension Division was organized at Mountain View in 1918; it had cold-pack canning and sewing projects. The club was discontinued because of lack of local and county leadership.

Several of the clubs survived the World War. Emphasis now was put on organization, and the social and religious phases were stressed for the first time, --- a feature which distinguishes 4-H clubs from other agricultural clubs. Eight or ten clubs were active in 1919.

The first county camp was held in 1919 at Audra on the Middle Fork River. Four local leaders, three camp instructors, and 20 boys and girls attended. For the first time the 4-H idea was developed, and from that time the idea has grown steadily.

A few more clubs were organized in 1920. The county agent endeavored to strengthen the clubs by urging old members to continue, developing club spirit, making home visits, encouraging more complete organization, and emphasizing the social hour.

The second county camp was held in 1920. The first county 4-H organization was formed at this camp. About 30 club members attended, and six directors and instructors. The camp did much to strengthen club work in the county. This was the first year that local leaders received pay; four were employed. In November, 1920, the first coupons of credit were offered to teachers who would sponsor club work.

Lack of appreciation of the value of the work on the part of farmers, and a feeling on the part of certain business men that farmers' organizations would hinder their business, proved a hindrance to effective club work from the beginning. The county was without a county agent for six months in 1921; as a result no camp was held, and club work declined somewhat.

In 1922 many new clubs were organized. Three women as local leaders helped with the girls' work, and three men assisted with the boys' work. Sewing and canning projects were introduced this year. Thirty-five members attended camp and two won their 4-H pins.

In 1923 several State leaders visited the county. Two women and one man were employed to work on part time during the summer. There were 21 clubs, with a membership of more than 300. During the summer the work was carried to new communities.

In 1923 the camp site was changed from Audra to a more centrally located place near Volga. A banker at Philippi, the county seat, gave land for a camp site. Men of the community dug a well and put the grounds in condition for camp. There were nine camp instructors, four local leaders, and 60 regular campers. Three received their 4-H pins. In the fall of this year a home demonstration agent was employed.

One person who has lived in the county and has been connected with club work for many years says that "the members from the early clubs are now showing leadership and citizenship above the average in their communities."

The period from 1923 to 1928 was one of steady growth and constant achievement in Barbour County. The 4-H program became familiar to all citizens of the county. Perhaps the greatest single reason is the impetus given to more successful potato growing and sheep raising, --the chief sources of cash income. The Kiwanis clubs in Philippi and Belington, as well as the bankers and merchants, have given cordial and substantial support to the 4-H work, both because of their interest in the boys and girls and because 4-H work contributed directly toward more and better business. Assistance has been in the form of loaning money for purchase of lambs and seed potatoes, in taking a friendly interest in the boys and girls and in their projects, and in giving all who completed their potato projects a recognition dinner at the close of the harvest.

The business and professional men of the county give further encouragement to the 4-H work by visiting the county camp, making talks to the campers, and by speaking a good word for the 4-H program in their daily contacts.

Some of the more significant and valuable results of 17 years of continuous 4-H club work in Barbour County may be summarized as follows:

1. A substantial contribution has been made to more scientific and more profitable agriculture, especially in the fields of potato production and sheep raising.

2. A large contribution has been made a more vital recreational life of the teen-age young people. This has been accomplished largely through the training in group games, stunts, and group singing fostered by the county camps and by the more resourceful club groups in their respective local communities.

3. The bringing about of a more friendly and mutually helpful relationship between the farm people of the county and the business and professional people of the two leading towns of the county. The good will thus engendered and the increase in actual money profits obtained as a result of this helpful cooperation between town and country are plainly noticeable.

4. The all-round personal development that has been brought about in the lives and characters of a large number of boys and girls who have been active in 4-H work. This personal development includes ability to achieve substantial results in the technical and business aspects of agriculture, creation of interests and ambitions for high school and college education, and ability to serve the community as effective leaders. One specific evidence of this developing effect of club work is found in the large number of State prize winners coming from this county and the fact that one very small club (Kerr) won so many prizes for two or three years that it was temporarily withheld from prize competitions.

An interesting example of how certain 4-H projects may be used to develop community interest and pride is found in the community beautification project performed by the 4-H club of Philippi, the county seat and largest town in the county. This rather large club, of more than 30 members, took as its group project the beautifying and improving of the school grounds. Through the planting and the setting out of shrubbery, the appearance of the school grounds, in which all the community is interested, was transformed. Perhaps the creation of a more vital pride and interest in their community by the team work on the part of the boys and girls who carried the project through was the most valuable result of this enterprise.

In summarizing some of the more important reasons why 4-H club work has gone steadily forward in Barbour county the following factors should be noted:

1. More competent and more permanent county leadership than most of the West Virginia counties have had. This is especially true in the 1923-28 period, during which the same agricultural agent and same home demonstration agent served the county continuously.

2. The more-than-average interest of the representative and influential adult people of the county in the 4-H program.

3 In recent years the building of a well-coordinated system of county and State roads in Barbour County has greatly increased the ease and efficiency of county supervision.

4. It has been partly incidental that a considerable number of energetic and intelligent families have been actively connected with club work. These have made notable contributions to club work through their perseverance, intelligence, industry, and loyalty to club ideals and principles.

A Case-Study of a County Where 4-H Club Work has Slumped

Monroe County, situated in the southeastern part of the State on the edge of the Blue Ridge Mountains, is of rolling topography. Union, the county seat, is the largest town, with a population of about 1,000. General farming and beef cattle raising are the chief industries.

There are four high schools: Union, Peterstown, Gap Mills, and Greenville. The average attendance at each is about 90. There are several graded schools and many one-room schools in the county.

Bad roads have been the chief drawback to social betterment in the county, but with the coming of good roads social conditions are improving. Practically no foreigners live in the county; there are several settlements of negroes; and considerable number of the characteristic mountain people may be found.

Monroe was one of the first counties in West Virginia to take an interest in 4-H club work. Corn clubs were organized in 1912 or 1913; these were forerunners of 4-H club project work.

In 1915 the first county camp was held. Monroe was thus the second county in the state to hold a county camp. The Extension Division of the College of Agriculture sponsored a number of contests, and in this county five members entered the acre corn contest, 45 the 200-hill corn contest, one the poultry, one the pig, and one the potato contest.

The county's first agricultural agent began work in July, 1916. At this time 4-H club work was establishing itself in the State as well as in the county. Forty-six boys and girls attended the county camp in that year. Salt Sulphur Springs, an old summer resort located four miles from Union and almost in the center of the county, was the site for this and later camps, a beautiful spot, for many years the scene of happy days.

There were games, story telling, nature classes, study of bible characters, first aid, Indian lore, stunt nights, and campfire. In spite of the constructive character of the meetings, some of the people in time withdrew their support and their children from 4-H work, fearing too much recreation.

The camp of 1917 was called a "Boys' Institute", although girls also attended. About 75 campers attended the five-day event.

There were three girls' clubs in the county in 1917. The projects were limited to a few activities such as raising chickens and pigs. Canning and sewing were being introduced. Up to this time most of the clubs had been organized in the eastern part of the county and around Union.

Many new clubs were organized in 1918. Almost every school had a 4-H club, with the teacher as volunteer leader. The county camp attendance for 1918 was 166. Several of the State leaders assisted. A 4-H fair was held at Salt Sulphur Springs.

During 1918-19 there were between 20 and 30 4-H clubs in the county with a total membership of about 650. In 1919 both a girls' and boys' club agent were employed.

In the summer of 1918 six girls in the Sinks Grove Community held a meeting to practice stunts, songs, and yells to perform at the county camp. They called themselves "The Big Six." At the camp they asked to be placed in the same tribe. This request was granted on the condition that they would allow a first-year girl to be chief ("The Big Six" had all been in club work five years). The other tribes had experienced chiefs, but this one worked hard and finished camp with more points than any other tribe.

The friendship of the girls in this unique club has proved to be one of its outstanding features. In addition it has proved of much value to them to come in contact with experienced leaders and to work with other groups. Their work attracted attention to the county, at that time one of the foremost in 4-H club work in the State.

The attendance at the county camp in 1919 was about 100; six State leaders assisted; each club had its own exhibit.

Five club agents were employed in 1920. During 1920 and 1921, 12 local paid leaders helped with the work. There were ten representatives of the county.

In 1920 county camp had an attendance of 115, while that of 1921 dropped to 73, --- a decrease due primarily to lack of leadership, for the county agent had left the county in February, 1920.

In September, 1921, a home demonstration agent was appointed. In the spring of 1922 district club days were held with the assistance of the agent and the club leaders.

Practically all of the clubs organized in 1919 were still in operation in 1922. In both this year and the next, two camps were held each year, a senior camp for club members 14 years and older, and a junior camp for those from 10 to 14 years.

In the spring of 1923 the home demonstration agent was instrumental in arranging public school days as well as the county public school day. Fall leaders' meetings were held in 1922 and 1923 at "The Salt".

There were 20 organized and active clubs in 1923, with a total enrollment of 350 members. In 1924 the number had dropped to ten with an enrollment of 197 and an attendance of 43 at the county camp. The slump was due largely to lack of leadership, for the home demonstration agent left in 1923. In 1924 a county agent was employed, but he did not stress 4-H work as his predecessors had done. The camp of 1924 was the last one held in the county, for the buildings at "The Salt" were now old and unsafe. Those who wished to attend camp went to the Summers County camp at Barger's Springs.

From 1921 to 1925 many boys and girls from Monroe County attended the camps and volunteers' conferences at the State camp at Jackson's Mill. Many demonstrations and judging teams were sent to district and State fairs, where they won many prizes.

In 1924 a campaign was begun for funds for a Monroe County cottage at Jackson's Mill; the cottage was completed in 1927 at a cost of \$3,000, and the necessary funds were raised by 1928. In 1925 sixteen boys and girls from Monroe County had attended the 4-H camp in Summers County; interest in camp work was then at low ebb. In 1926, 152 children were enrolled in 4-H clubs and 30 volunteer leaders assisted.

During 1927 there were only seven clubs with a total enrollment of 82, in spite of the fact that a county agent was employed. Each club carried on one definite line of public work. Moreover the girls of one club completed a piece of sewing each month so that their sewing projects were completed when school closed. Twenty-one members attended camp in Summers County. Twenty-eight completed their projects in time to exhibit them at the Greenbrier Valley Fair. Two clubs made club exhibits. The Waiteville Club demonstrated with a club-night program at the close of the club year and invited adults. This entertainment revived considerably the sentiment in favor of the 4-H work.

The decline of club work in Monroe County dates from the time paid leadership was discontinued. By 1929 the county had neither county agent nor home demonstration agent nor paid club leader.

Some of the more important factors which caused 4-H club work to decline in Monroe County were:

1. The county home demonstration agent who first built up 4-H work in the county was an enthusiastic leader herself, but failed to develop leadership in others.

2. The district leaders who were paid relatively small amounts for their work were important cogs in the wheel of good club work. When their pay was stopped most of them felt they could no longer afford to supervise club work.

3. Some dissatisfaction was felt because the financing of the county cottage at the State camp was strongly pushed, perhaps ahead of some of the local work.

4. The county court became more interested in building hard roads than in helping finance 4-H club supervision.

5. Changes in county agents were rather frequent. The last agent was more interested in building up young people's religious societies than in fostering 4-H club work.

Chronological Case-Study of One 4-H Club

The club understudy, an influential 4-H club in Northern West Virginia, has had a longer history than most clubs. It was selected because of its relatively long process of evolution and because it illustrates several significant conditions which make for success or failure in 4-H clubs. Among these conditions of success are: (1) adequate, intelligent, responsible leadership; (2) a homogeneous and stable population type in the club community; (3) the sensitiveness of 4-H groups to friendly support, or lack of such, from their elders; (4) evidences of the possibilities of 4-H clubs as vital factors in community improvement.

Notes on this club are offered chronologically 1/

1916: The Progressive Young Farmers' Club was organized in April with 21 charter members. Two meetings were held but the club was forced to discontinue for a year, and the leader resigned because of parental opposition.

1918: Club reorganized with 12 members and a new leader; projects were carried through the summer and the club was then discontinued for a year.

1920-21: A new leader took charge of the club, nearly all members completed their projects, and good meetings were held every two weeks. The club sponsored a community meeting which aroused the interest of parents. Fourteen members attended the county 4-H camp.

1921-22: Club had 40 members and 2 leaders. Nearly all members completed their projects and attended the fair. A social, with money-making features was held every month during the summer. The club presented the first play ever given in the community, repeated it in another community, and cleared \$50, which was used to send prize-winning club members to the Prize Winners' Course at Morgantown.

Fifteen attended county camp and three won the 4-H emblem. The club sponsored a successful community meeting and a club party was given at end of year. The club began to attract attention even outside the county.

1922-23: A community meeting sponsored by club attended by 300 peo-

1/ The information was gathered by Mr. C. H. Hunter, then a senior in the College of Agriculture of West Virginia University, and a permanent resident of the neighborhood in which the club is located

ple, and another play was given. Attitude of parents and patrons had changed from one of hostility to one of approval. The club sent two representatives to two of the State camps. Two "lucky beans", two All-Stars, and one gold medal were awarded individual club members.

1923-24: A "get acquainted" community social was held at beginning of year; eight new members were added, making total of 57. Seventy-five per cent of the members completed their projects and the club exhibit won first prize at county fair. One girl took grand championship, and numerous other prizes were won by members. Eight attended county camp. One member earned his 4-H emblem.

Three formed a stock-judging team and represented the county in State contest, winning first place there and twelfth place at Chicago in International Noncollegiate Livestock Judging Contest.

At the State fair the club leader was awarded a \$100 scholarship given by State Bankers' Association to West Virginia's best all-round club member for that year.

Members took part in school programs and entertainments; \$24 was cleared at a social given by club, which took an active part in a clean-up campaign, and pledged and paid \$50 toward a community building. The Community Council arranged a stunt night, at which the club won second prize.

A Hallowe'en party and a "wind-up" party were held in two of the homes.

1924-25: A slump in coal business in the two villages which had furnished many club members affected the club, for families moved in and out and members did not remain long enough to complete projects. Only nine members completed them.

No county or community fair was held, but the county agent judged projects of members. One boy attended the State Boys' Camp; two members attended the Volunteer Club Leaders' Camp, and one of them was elected to the All-Star group. Nine members attended county camp, where one boy earned 4-H emblem and several were chosen as outstanding in four-fold development.

Two schools and a festival were held and the club aided toward completion of community building.

1925-26: Club had 11 old and 5 new members. Ten members completed projects and exhibited at community fair. Two members attended the Volunteer Leaders' Camp at Jackson's Mill and 11 went to the county camp. Of these, four were chosen as outstanding; three won the 4-H honor; and the pig raised by one of the members won first prize in State contest. More than the usual number of meetings were held in order to keep up interest. At two meetings vesper services were held, followed by camp fire. The club pledged \$300 to the fund for county cottage at Jackson's Mill. An illustrated lecture, a festival, a food sale, an amateur circus, and a play were employed to help liquidate the pledge.

1926-27: Fourteen old members and 6 new ones were enrolled - about 60 per cent of those eligible for club work in the community. Two regular meetings were held each month--the projects carried related to sewing, pigs, corn, potatoes, and poultry.

Three of All-Star members attended the All-Star Camp and Volunteer Leaders' Camp. One boy was awarded the trip to boys' state camp. The club leader was editor of the camp papers. One girl was sent to girls' state camp. Eleven members went to county camp. One member was chosen as outstanding in four-fold development. Three of older members served as volunteer instructors.

1927-28: The leader, who had ably directed the club since 1923, was now sophomore in the State University and was too busy to continue work with club; the club declined and nearly passed away. Four boys and six girls enrolled but three moved away before Christmas. One completed his project and exhibited his work. Meetings were scheduled every month, but the chairman, a high school student, often was unable to attend and so called off many meetings. One member attended county camp.

1928-29: The enrollment was small and was made up of first and second-year members. The club gave a large basket of food and clothing to the Salvation Army at Christmas time.

What Seventy Men and Women Say Their 4-H Club Experience Did for Them

An attempt is here made to analyze the effect of fairly extensive 4-H experience as they reveal themselves in the present attitudes, character traits, and social behavior of 34 men and 36 women. Fifty-one of these had three or more years of experience as club members, whereas the average period of club membership in the State is about one year.

Fifty-six have been graduated from high school, 18 from college, and 22 were attending college at the time of inquiry.

Practically all these 70 men and women were under 30 years of age, when they gave the following information. More than half were under 25 years of age. Only 23 began their club work at the most favorable ages, 10, 11, and 12; over one-half began at older ages. No doubt the rapid turnover in club membership has been due partly to the fact that a large proportion of boys and girls join at an age when they have only one or two years of most active club interest ahead of them. Ages twelve to fifteen are the period of adolescence, when the club life makes its strongest appeal to the boys and girls.

The median number of years spent in club work by these boys and girls was nearly three and one-half-- long enough to make it likely that their later interests, attitudes, and activities were, to a considerable extent, influenced by their 4-H club work and relationships.

The median number of projects completed was 3.1. The number of projects completed averaged almost exactly one for each year for each boy or girl concerned. These outstanding 4-H boys and girls did twice as well as did the rank and file of club membership, since only about 50 per cent of the projects undertaken annually in the State are actually completed.

Expenditures of money made on 4-H projects seem to have been mostly

for education, travel, clothes, and savings. These four items reflect fairly well the most urgent needs or desires of most farm boys and girls, whether they belong to 4-H clubs or not.

Nearly one-half of the 70 belonged to relatively small clubs (under 16 persons). The fact that 15 belonged to very small clubs (5 to 10 members) shows that a group need not be large to furnish an environment which will help produce outstanding individuals. Probably 12 to 15 members make the most desirable size of club for the average leader and the usual circumstances found in rural neighborhoods. Smaller groups are distinctly limited in what they can undertake as group projects or activities.

The one or more offices held by 46 of the 70 boys and girls almost inevitably contributed to their ability as group leaders and added to their capacity for taking responsibility.

Inasmuch as club leaders, supervisors, and rank-and-file members are agreed that attendance at county camps is one of the most vitalizing and socializing factors in the whole 4-H program, it is unfortunate that nearly one-third of these men and women never had or used the opportunity to attend even one county camp. In the earlier days county camps were relatively few. The State 4-H camp at Jackson's Mill is of even more recent origin than the county camps. Fifty never attended the State camp.

The three honors most cherished were (1) The 4-H pin (an emblem of high achievement in the fourfold life--head, hand, health, and heart); (2) trip to Morgantown (where the State University is located and where the early prize-winners' courses were held before the State camp was developed); and (3) All-Star membership. The All-Stars are regarded as the most active and interested group of men and women in the State in the promotion of the 4-H program.

These 70 men and women must have received definite impressions of their club leaders to be able to mention 21 traits, a total of 452 times, six or eight years after their club experience had come to an end. Honesty, industry, and dependability ranked highest, with patience and good judgment next in importance.

The percentage of those who are affiliated with the church and active in some phase of its work is considerably higher than the usual percentage in the general population. Because the West Virginia 4-H program places considerable emphasis on the vesper services and other religious or spiritual elements of its program, it seems fair to conclude that a part of the reason for this greater showing lies in the influence of club work.

Only 25 are now farmers, farm home makers, county agents, or home demonstration agents. Some of the 22 who were students at the time of inquiry may later have returned to the farm. About one-half of the more capable 4-H boys and girls, it is estimated, are leaving the country for town and city life and work.

Farm taxpayers support many boys and girls in the schools who later become citizens of towns and cities. The same process goes on in the field of 4-H work. In so far, however, as 4-H work is supported by Federal and

and even State funds. much of its financial support comes from town and city taxpayers.

Forty-three of the 70 asserted that certain benefits had been derived from their 4-H experience which had been of use to them in their present occupation.

The fact that 33 of the 70 declared that their 4-H experience had not influenced their choice of a permanent occupation may mean that more attention should be given to the problems of vocational guidance by 4-H club leaders. They are in a strategic position to give valuable aid if they are sufficiently trained in adolescent psychology and sufficiently informed concerning occupational trends and requirements.

Contact with leaders and 4-H camps decidedly heads the list of the phases of club work which have most influenced these 70 men and women, according to their testimony. Self-reliance and ambition distinctly head the list of personal or character traits which they believe were developed through their 4-H experience. Many parents commented, with pathetic emphasis, on how much the 4-H club had done for their boy or girl in helping him or her to "stand on his own feet and express his own ideas."

The simple but essential health principles emphasized in the 4-H program were noticeably demonstrated in 60 per cent of these men and women. The 4-H program, when participated in with good cheer and heartiness, is bound to make a real contribution toward better conditions in rural health.

Club members are naturally most affected, so far as particular skills acquired are concerned, by the type of project carried. For example, the sewing project was listed as most helpful in the acquiring of skill. On the other hand, not many projects were carried which had to do specifically with the making of home conveniences. Farm people are in special need of more technical skill and business-like practices, and 4-H work makes a definite contribution toward this need. It also helps to develop special technical skills.

In about 85 per cent of the cases definite contributions to social development were noted. Nearly every element of club activities has at least some social aspect; some of the features of the work are included especially for their socializing effect. It seems rather strange that even 15.7 per cent of these men and women could testify that their 4-H experience had had no such effect.

Nearly 80 per cent attribute a definite part of their moral and spiritual development to their 4-H experience.

It is significant that the greatest single need for the improvement and extension of 4-H activities noted is the need for a greater number of trained leaders who are able and willing to devote themselves wholeheartedly to self-imposed tasks.

Further evidences of the nature of the social behavior of these 70 selected men and women are found in the fact that 29 are members of a civic, community, or fraternal club and 31 have held one or more offices in such organizations. In these respects the proportion of group activity and leadership is considerably above the proportion found in the rank and file of farm men and women or even of those in town or city, to which about half of these former club members have gone. Of the 27 who are married, six married former club members.

Tabular Presentation of Data

Section I and items 1 - 42 inclusive relate to the 341 4-H clubs surveyed in 1917-28 as organizations; that is, each item summarizes the status or the experience of the individual clubs. As in the first case the total number of clubs is 341 and all percentage distributions have been rounded and adjusted to add to 100.0 Section II and items 43-47 relate to 557 boys of club age in Monongalia County, W. Va., who were not attending school. Section III and items 48-69 relate to 70 persons who had been 4-H club members prior to time of survey.

Section I. Description of the clubs.

1. Chief business of the people in the club neighborhood

Sorting basis	Clubs in the group	
	Number	Per cent
General farming	242	71.0
Dairy farming	28	8.2
Truck farming	62	18.2
Mining	5	1.4
Farming and mining	2	.6
Lumbering	<u>2</u>	<u>.6</u>
Total	341	100.0

2. Other organizations of young people in club neighborhood

	Number	Per cent
None	198	58.0
1 other	87	25.5
2 others	31	9.1
3 others	20	5.9
4 others	<u>5</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	341	100.0

3. Age of the club to time of survey

	Number	Per cent
1 year	81	23.7
2 years	63	18.5
3 years	38	11.1
4 years	47	13.8
5 years	35	10.3
More than 5 years	<u>77</u>	<u>22.6</u>
Total	341	100.0

4. Previous 4-H club experience in present club neighborhood

	Number	Per cent
One or more clubs prior to present club	76	22.3
No earlier 4-H club in the neighborhood	214	62.7
Evidence not certain	<u>51</u>	<u>15.0</u>
Total	341	100.00

5. Number of clubs having had only 1 leader. and number with 2 or more since organization

	Number	Per cent
1 leader	163	47.8
2 leaders	82	24.9
3 leaders	41	12.0
4 leaders	25	7.3
5 leaders	13	3.8
6 leaders	3	.9
7 leaders	7	2.1
8 leaders	2	.6
Number unknown	<u>5</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	341	100.0

6. Enrollment of 341 4-H clubs at time of survey

Clubs having enrollment of	Number	Per cent
1 to 4	1	.3
5 to 8	64	18.8
9 to 12	102	29.9
13 to 16	71	20.8
17 to 20	35	10.3
21 to 25	27	7.9
Over 25	37	10.8
Unknown	<u>4</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Total	341	100.0

7. Occupation of the leaders of 341 4-H clubs

Clubs whose leader in 1927-28 was -	Number	Per cent
School teacher	249	73.0
Farm woman	19	5.6
Farm man	2	.6
Club agent	9	2.6
Student	17	5.0
In some other occupation	44	12.9
Without a leader	<u>1</u>	<u>.3</u>
Total	341	100.0

8. Number of clubs whose leader had been a club member

	Number	Per cent
Leader had been a member	131	38.4
Leader not a member	209	61.3
Without a leader	<u>1</u>	<u>.3</u>
Total	341	100.0

9. Frequency of regular club meetings held by 341 4-H clubs

	Number	Per cent
Number of clubs holding regular meetings		
Once a month	239	70.1
Twice a month	78	22.9
Once in 3 weeks	2	.6
Once a week	7	2.0
Irregularly	<u>15</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Total	341	100.0

10. Meeting places of the clubs

Group	Clubs in the Group	
	Number	Per cent
Meetings were usually held in		
School house	272	79.8
Some members' home	43	12.6
Church building	7	2.1
Club leader's home	9	2.6
Community hall, grange hall, etc.	<u>10</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Total	341	100.0

11. Supervision (frequency of visits) from county extension workers

	Number	Per cent
A county extension worker visits the club		
Once a month	204	59.8
Once in 2 months	20	5.9
Every meeting	34	10.0
Once a year	10	2.9
Twice	22	6.4
3 times	2	.6
4 times	25	7.3
Not at all	3	.9
No information	<u>21</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Total	341	100.0

12. Summer service of leaders to the clubs

	Number	Per cent
Leader remains in community and takes charge of club during the summer	241	70.7
Leader does not serve club during the summer	100	29.3
Total	341	100.0

13. Answers to question: Do 4-H club families have more good books in their homes than families in which there are no club members?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	286	83.9
No	33	9.7
Unknown	22	6.4
Total	341	100.0

14. Answers to question: Are the parents of club members recognized as community leaders more than are parents of nonclub members?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	267	84.2
No	39	11.4
Unknown	15	4.4
Total	341	100.0

15. Answers to question: Have parents of club members had more schooling than parents of nonclub members?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	194	56.9
No	123	36.1
Unknown	24	7.0
Total	341	100.0

16. Answers to question: Are the families of 4-H club members more prosperous, financially, than families of boys and girls who do not belong to a 4-H club?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	256	75.1
No	17	5.0
No difference	54	15.8
Unknown	14	4.1
Total	341	100.0

17. Attitude of parents in the neighborhood toward 4-H club work.

	Number	Per cent
Very favorable and helpful	13	3.8
Favorable and helpful	55	16.1
Fairly favorable and helpful	111	32.5
Somewhat indifferent	140	41.1
Indifferent	17	5.0
Unknown	<u>5</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	341	100.0

18. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: Has anything been done during 1927-1928 to promote the work of this 4-H club by the farm bureau, farm women's club, Kiwanis or other civic club, or by business men in nearby town or city?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	91	26.7
No	213	62.5
Unknown	<u>37</u>	<u>10.8</u>
Total	341	100.0

19. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: What percentage of 4-H club boys and girls have influenced their parents to adopt better farming methods or get more home conveniences?

	Number	Per cent
Not at all	53	15.5
5 to 10 per cent	93	27.3
15 to 20 per cent	49	14.4
25 to 30 per cent	34	10.0
35 to 40 per cent	21	6.1
45 to 50 per cent	35	10.3
Over 50 per cent	11	3.2
Unknown	<u>45</u>	<u>13.2</u>
Total	341	100.0

20. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to question: Does the presence of 4-H club members in the family have any influence in causing parents to keep financial records?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	93	27.3
No	200	58.6
Unknown	<u>48</u>	<u>14.1</u>
Total	341	100.0

21. Percentage of school pupils 10 to 18 years old who are club members

	Number	Per cent
1 to 10 per cent	43	12.6
11 to 20 per cent	35	10.3
21 to 30 per cent	39	11.4
31 to 40 per cent	55	16.1
41 to 50 per cent	53	15.5
Over 50 per cent	112	32.9
Unknown	<u>4</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Total	341	100.0

22. Percentage of club members who are school pupils

	Number	Per cent
100 per cent	294	86.2
Less than 100 per cent	<u>47</u>	<u>13.8</u>
Total	341	100.0

23. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to question: Are the better students more easily interested in 4-H work?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	305	89.5
No	25	7.3
Unknown	<u>11</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Total	341	100.0

24. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to question: Does the presence of a 4-H club stimulate better study among pupils who are not club members?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	256	75.1
No	57	16.7
Unknown	<u>28</u>	<u>8.2</u>
Total	341	100.0

25. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to question: Does the presence of a 4-H club in the school help to maintain higher standards of conduct among the pupils?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	300	88.0
No	16	4.7
Unknown	<u>25</u>	<u>7.3</u>
Total	341	100.0

26. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to question: Do 4-H club members stay in school longer than nonclub members?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	250	73.3
No	16	4.7
Unknown	<u>75</u>	<u>22.0</u>
Total	341	100.0

27. Comparison of 4-H club members and nonmembers as to their interest and activity in organized games and play at school

	Number	Per cent
Club members more interested	323	94.7
No difference	4	1.2
Unknown	<u>14</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Total	341	100.0

28. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to question: Does the 4-H club encourage its members to read good books?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	301	88.3
No	<u>40</u>	<u>11.7</u>
Total	341	100.0

29. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to question: Has this 4-H club helped in any way to provide books for use of the community?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	97	28.4
No	<u>244</u>	<u>71.6</u>
Total	341	100.0

30. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to question: Does this 4-H club help to produce friendliness to new and improved ideas and practices among the people of the community?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	296	86.8
No	29	8.5
Unknown	<u>16</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Total	341	100.0

31. Chief group activities of club besides regular meetings?

	Number	Per cent
Hikes, picnics, wiener roasts, etc.	192	56.3
Socials	66	19.4
Dramatics	13	3.8
Money-making affairs, sales, etc.	14	4.1
Box suppers	2	.6
Miscellaneous	11	3.2
None	<u>43</u>	<u>12.6</u>
Total	341	100.0

32. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: How many members of the club went to county camp in 1927?

	Number	Per cent
0	118	34.6
1 or 2	58	17.0
3 or 4	51	15.0
5 or 6	45	13.2
7 or 8	25	7.3
9 or 10	21	6.2
More than 10	<u>23</u>	<u>6.7</u>
Total	341	100.0

33. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: How many members of this club went to state camp in 1927?

	Number	Per cent
0	223	65.4
1	59	17.3
2	31	9.1
3	9	2.6
4	8	2.3
5	5	1.5
Over 5	<u>6</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Total	341	100.0

34. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: How many boys and girls in this club won special honors or prizes in 1926-1927?

	Number	Per cent
0	198	58.1
1	46	13.5
2	31	9.1
3	19	5.6
4	15	4.4
5	7	2.0
6	7	2.0
More than 6	15	4.4
No report	<u>3</u>	<u>.9</u>
Total	341	100.0

35. Answer of 341 4-H clubs to the question: Do any of the 4-H club members have bank accounts?

	Number	Per cent
Clubs in which one or more members have bank accounts	233	68.3
Clubs in which no members have bank accounts	75	22.0
Clubs in which it is not known whether members have bank accounts	<u>33</u>	<u>9.7</u>
Total	341	100.0

35. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: Does the 4-H club take any active part in the informal types of social life in the community (picnics, family reunions, etc.)?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	227	81.2
No	<u>64</u>	<u>18.8</u>
Total	341	100.0

37. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: Are 4-H club members more active and helpful in the social and recreational life of the community than are other young people, same ages, not club members?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	305	89.5
No	25	7.3
Unknown	<u>11</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Total	341	100.0

33. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: Are 4-H club members more interested in church activities than other young people, same ages, not club members?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	302	88.6
No	28	8.2
Unknown	<u>11</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Total	341	100.0

39. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: Are the 4-H club members and their families any more active and interested in beautification projects, (home grounds, school and church grounds or public roads) than families in the neighborhood which have no club members?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	248	72.7
No	53	15.6
Unknown	<u>40</u>	<u>11.7</u>
Total	341	100.0

40. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: Does membership in the 4-H club make the boys and girls more interested in applying what they learn in school to their work in the home and on the farm?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	293	85.9
No	14	4.1
Unknown	<u>34</u>	<u>10.0</u>
	341	100.0

41. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: Has this club ever helped in a definite way to put over a large community enterprise, such as a new high school or bonds for road improvement?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	8	2.3
No	<u>333</u>	<u>97.7</u>
Total	341	100.0

42. Answers of 341 4-H clubs to the question: Do you know of any improvements in community life since 4-H club work was organized that can be traced to the influence of club work?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	249	73.0
No	<u>92</u>	<u>27.0</u>
Total	341	100.0

SECTION II. Status of 557 Boys of Club Age not in School.

43. Ages of the 557 boys.

Group	Boys in the group	
	Number	Per cent
10 years	8	1.4
11 years	8	1.4
12 years	2	.4
13 years	11	2.0
14 years	12	2.2
15 years	61	10.9
16 years	176	31.6
17 years	168	30.2
18 years	<u>111</u>	<u>19.9</u>
Total	557	100.0

44. Reasons offered for leaving school

Chief reason given	Number	Per cent
Indifference	172	30.9
Help needed to support family	140	25.1
Had completed eighth grade	98	17.6
Wanted to go to work	66	11.8
Parents not interested in having the boy stay	44	7.9
Prolonged sickness	20	3.6
Inability to do school work	7	1.3
Conduct problems	5	.9
Too great a distance	<u>5</u>	<u>.9</u>
Total	557	100.0

45. Present membership in 4-H clubs

	Number	Per cent
Boys known to belong to a 4-H club	16	2.9
Boys known not to belong to a 4-H club	499	89.6
Doubtful cases	<u>42</u>	<u>7.5</u>
Total	557	100.0

46. Number of boys to whom a 4-H club is accessible*

	Number	Per cent
Boys to whom a club is accessible	155	27.8
Boys to whom a club is not accessible	354	63.6
Doubtful cases	<u>48</u>	<u>8.6</u>
Total	557	100.0

* A club is counted as accessible if it is located in the boy's home neighborhood or in the adjoining neighborhood.

47. Present occupations of the boys

Occupation	Number	Per cent
Miner	133	23.8
Farmer	111	19.9
Loafer	80	14.4
Glass worker	74	13.3
Day laborer	41	7.4
Clerk in store	13	2.3
Dairyman	11	2.0
Worker in stone quarry	9	1.6
Teamster	9	1.6
Truck driver	9	1.6
Lumberman	7	1.2
Mechanic	6	1.1
Tin plate worker	4	0.7
Junk collector	3	0.5
Porter in hotel	3	0.5
Worker in shoe shop	2	0.4
Selling papers	2	0.4
Worker in restaurant	2	0.4
Questionable work	2	0.4
Worker in pool room	1	0.2
Worker in bakery	1	0.2
Unknown	<u>34</u>	<u>6.1</u>
Total	557	100.0

SECTION III. Description of 70 persons who had been 4-H club members prior to time of survey

48. Present (when questionnaire was filled out) ages of men and women who were club members in the past

	Number	Per cent
18	1	1.4
19	3	4.3
20	7	10.0
21	3	4.3
22	9	12.9
23	6	8.6
24	12	17.1
25	6	8.6
26	10	14.3
27	4	5.7
28	3	4.3
29	2	2.8
31	1	1.4
Unknown	<u>3</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total	70	100.0

49. Age at which club work was begun

	Number	Per cent
8	2	2.9
9	2	2.9
10	7	10.0
11	6	8.6
12	10	14.3
13	6	8.6
14	12	16.9
15	10	14.3
16	9	12.9
17	3	4.3
18	1	1.4
Unknown	2	2.9
Total	70	100.0

50. Number of years in club work

	Number	Per cent
1	6	8.6
2	12	17.2
3	12	17.2
4	12	17.2
5	11	15.6
6	7	10.0
7	4	5.7
More than seven	5	7.1
Unknown	1	1.4
Total	70	100.0

51. Number of projects completed

	Number	Per cent
1	11	15.7
2	10	14.3
3	13	18.6
4	15	21.4
5	14	20.0
6	3	4.3
More than 6	4	5.7
Total	70	100.0

52. Ways in which money made on projects was used

Ways used	Times mentioned
Put in bank	12
School expenses	23
Trip	17
Clothes	12
Books	2
Had good time	3
None made	12
Misc.	5
Total	92

53. Number of members in clubs to which these 70 persons belonged

	Number	Per cent
5 - 10	15	21.4
11 - 15	13	25.7
16 - 20	10	14.3
21 - 25	5	7.1
26 - 30	4	5.7
Over 30	2	2.9
Not member of club	13	18.6
Unknown	<u>3</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total	70	100.0

54. Number of offices held in the club during term of membership

	Number	Per cent
None	24	34.3
1	33	47.1
2	10	14.3
3	<u>3</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total	70	100.0

55. Number of county camps attended

	Number	Per cent
None	23	32.9
1	12	17.2
2	7	10.0
3	8	11.4
4	3	4.3
5	4	5.7
6	7	10.0
7	1	1.4
Over 7	<u>5</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Total	70	100.0

56. Number of state camps attended

	Number	Per cent
0	50	71.4
1	7	10.0
2	5	7.1
3	3	4.3
4	3	4.3
More than 4	<u>2</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Total	70	100.0

57. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: What honor won in club work meant the most to you

Honor mentioned	Times mentioned
Four-H pin	25
Trip to Morgantown	12
All-star membership	10
No honors won	10
Four-H cap	7
Indian name	7
Trip to Camp Vail	4
Trip to state camp	4
Gold medal	3
Silver ring	3
One-H pin	3
Two-H pin	3
Three-H pin	3
Trip to Springfield	2
Trip to Tri-state camp	2
Trip to Lake Geneva	2
Trip to Grottoes	1
Gold ring	1
Presidency of state organization	1
\$300 scholarship	1
Total	104

Note: In 14 cases 2 honors were mentioned as being of equal value

58. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: What traits in your club leaders impressed you most?

Traits mentioned	Times mentioned
Honesty	33
Industry	31
Dependability	31
Patience	27
Good judgement	27
Courtesy	26
Ambition	24
Loyalty	23
Fairness	23
Tact	22
Neatness	21
Eagerness to learn	21
Open-mindedness	20
Modesty	20
Thoughtfulness	18
Originality	18
Alertness	18
Self-control	17
Thoroughness	15
Resourcefulness	15
Unselfishness	2

Total no. of traits mentioned - 21

Total no. of times the 21 traits were mentioned 452

59. Church relationships at present

	Number	Per cent
Church members	58	82.9
Attend church regularly	49	70.0
Active in church work	39	55.7
Attend Sunday school regularly	44	62.9
Teach or assume other responsibility	39	55.7

60. Present occupations of these 70 men and women

Occupation	Number	Per cent
Student	22	31.7
Teacher	10	14.3
Farmer	8	11.5
Housekeeper and homemaker	8	11.5
Home demonstration agent	4	5.7
County club or agricultural agent	3	4.3
Nurse	1	1.4
Assistant librarian	1	1.4
Music teacher	1	1.4
Electrical worker	1	1.4
Town recorder	1	1.4
Motorman	1	1.4
Bookkeeper	1	1.4
4-H leader	1	1.4
Construction worker	1	1.4
Business man	1	1.4
Salesman	1	1.4
Assistant cashier in bank	1	1.4
Fruit grower	1	1.4
By-products superintendent in alkali plant	1	1.4
Payroll clerk	<u>1</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total	70	100.0

61. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: Did you gain anything from club work which has helped you in your present occupation?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	43	61.4
No	21	30.0
Unknown	<u>6</u>	<u>8.6</u>
Total	70	100.0

62. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: Did your 4-H experience influence your choice of a permanent occupation?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	28	40.0
No	33	47.1
Unknown	<u>9</u>	<u>12.9</u>
Total	70	100.0

63. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: What three parts of club work had the most influence upon your life?

Parts of club work mentioned	Times ranked first	Times ranked second	Times ranked third
Contact with leaders	28	12	8
Four-H camps	16	20	6
Club meetings	8	4	8
Project work	3	9	8
Keeping records	6	6	7
Personal letters		3	7
Making exhibit	2	4	4
Prizes won	4	2	1
Attending fair		1	5
Four-H suggestions		2	3
Writing booklet		2	2
Circular letters		1	1
Friendships	<u>1</u>		
Total	68	66	60

64. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: What three character traits were developed by 4-H club work?

Traits mentioned	Times ranked 1st	Times ranked 2nd	Times ranked 3rd
Self-reliance	17	5	2
Ambition	16	4	1
Interest in work	6	4	6
Judgement	3	4	4
Initiative	1	6	3
Honesty	1	5	4
Thoroughness	4	2	1
Fairness	2	2	3
Loyalty	3	1	3
Willingness to learn	1	3	3
Adaptability	1	3	2
Patience	1	3	2
Courtesy		3	2
Dependability	1	3	1
Self-control	2	1	2
Industry		2	2
Resourcefulness		2	1
Originality			3
Foresight	1	1	1
Tactfulness	1		1
Alertness			3
Open-mindedness	1	1	1
Ability to meet people	1	1	
Cheerfulness			1
Better attitude toward co-workers			<u>1</u>
Total	63	56	53

65. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: Did your 4-H club experience result in health improvement?

	Number	Per cent
Yes	42	60.0
No	<u>28</u>	<u>40.0</u>
Total	70	100.0

66. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: Did your 4-H club experience add to your skill?

		Number	Per cent
A. In use of tools	Yes	14	20.0
	No	56	80.0
B. In cooking	Yes	18	25.7
	No	52	74.3
C. In sewing	Yes	27	38.6
	No	43	61.4
D. In making home conveniences	Yes	10	14.3
	No	60	85.7
E. In caring for live stock	Yes	19	27.1
	No	51	72.9

67. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: Did your 4-H club experience contribute in a definite way to your social development?

		Number	Per cent
Yes		59	84.3
No		<u>11</u>	<u>15.7</u>
Total		70	100.0

68. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: Did your 4-H club experiences contribute in a definite way to your moral and spiritual development?

		Number	Per cent
Yes		55	78.6
No		<u>15</u>	<u>21.4</u>
Total		70	100.0

69. Answers of 70 former 4-H club members to question: What criticisms or suggestions have you to offer for the betterment of 4-H club work?

Suggestions	Times mentioned
Leadership - get more carefully trained and selected leaders who have time to devote to the work and are willing to make personal contacts with those who need them most.	12
Extension - get more boys and girls into the clubs, go out into mountains and mining camps and isolated rural communities.	7
Projects - emphasize high standards of work and completion of all projects	7
Four-fold development - always keep before the boys and girls the ideal of individual development in the 4-H way	5
Emphasize fairness in work and avoid partiality	3
Reduce number of records required	2
Give more emphasis to spiritual side	2
Keep in touch with members after age of 18	2
Encourage higher education more	2
Develop more sympathetic parents	2
Encourage faith in rural life	1
Emphasize individual responsibility	1
Avoid over-development of one's strong point	1
Avoid putting boys and girls in limelight	1
Introduce a project that teaches hospitality	1

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